Applicant: Tetsuo Kojima et al.
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Attorney's Docket No.: 14875-135US1 / C1-A0204P-US

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 25 with the following amended paragraph:

"Agonistic antibody" refers to an antibody that comprises an agonistic-function activity against a given receptor. In general, when an agonist ligand (factor) binds to a receptor, the tertiary structure of the receptor protein changes, and the receptor is activated (when the receptor is a membrane protein, a cell growth signal or such is usually transducted). If the receptor is a dimer-forming type, an agonistic antibody can dimerize the receptor at an appropriate distance and angle, thus acting similarly to a ligand. An appropriate anti-receptor antibody can mimic dimerization of receptors performed by ligands, and thus can become an agonistic antibody.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line with the following amended paragraph:

1/20/10

The above-mentioned cells of the present invention are usually eukaryote-derived cells, preferably animal cells, and more preferably human-derived cells. In a preferable embodiment of the present invention, cells expressing test antibodies also express the above receptors (the receptors for which agonistic antibodies act as agonists). Thus, a preferable embodiment of the present invention comprises expressing a receptor and a test antibody in the same cell. If a test antibody secreted from a cell binds with that receptor and comprises agonistic function activity against a receptor, the receptor would transduce a cell growth signal and consequently, the cell would undergo autonomous autocrine replication. "Autonomous autocrine replication" refers to the phenomenon whereby cells replicate independently using a substance produced by the cell itself as a growth signal. Multi-specific agonistic antibodies can be screened using the presence or absence of autonoumous autocrine replication as an index. In a preferable embodiment of the present invention, when cells expressing a test antibody and receptor undergo autonomous autocrine replication, the test antibody can be determined to comprise agonistic function-activity.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 24 with the following amended paragraph: